1: Wang--iv S-5 (1937) 1948. AE5 Miao AE5

/v/

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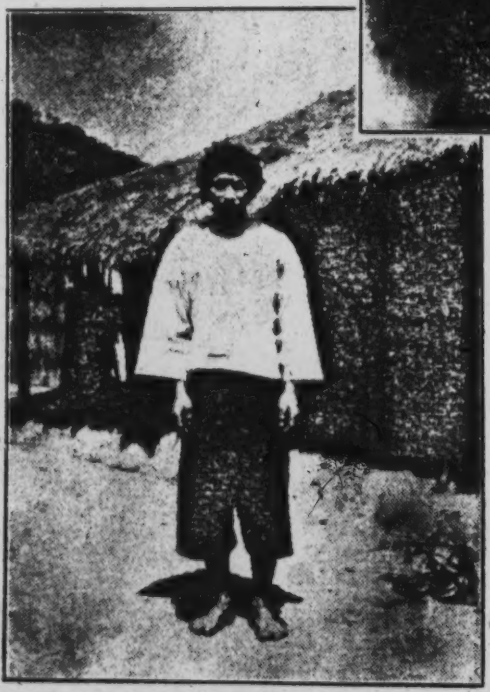
142
293
301

A Miao Woman



A Miao Man

/147 cont./

*782 and /Illus. 65 appears here/ /148/ rain clothes. The bamboo tube is in front of me, and the bell is wound with red and green strips of cloth. My patron saint is standing beside the smoke from the wax. My teacher stands beside the knife. I ascend on the smoke of the wax. Now I have reached the land of the spirits /shen/. I am already with the four kan lo kuei. If you have

[142 351 291 519]

Illus. 65. Ta Kan Lo, B.

2:Ling & Ruey--322 E-5 (1933) 1947 AE5 Miao AE5

137
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535*

Illus. 84. Woman's solo dance at Kan-ch'eng.

Z:Ling & Ruey--115 E-5 (1933) 1947 AE5 Miao AEt

Illus. 45. Everyday dress of a Miao woman, Tsung-ping-ying, Feng-huang. (1)

Illus. 46. Everyday dress of a Miao woman, Tsung-ping-ying, Feng-huang. (2)

2: Ling & Ruey--198 E-5 (1933) 1947 AE5 Miao AE5

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Illus. 60, Eating Pigs, B.

4:Mickey E-5 (1940-?) 1947 AE5 Miao AE5

one valley which contained Cowrie Shell Miao only. All these peoples attend the same markets and have some social relations with one another. These relations, however, do not extend to intermarriage in the case of the Cowrie Shell Miao, who marry only among themselves. Since they consider themselves descendants of a single ancestor, the Cowrie Shell Miao reckon all other Cowrie Shell Miao their kin, and one finds among them the same degree of unity as among members of a large family distributed over a considerable territory. Members of different villages come together on such occasions as bullfights and market days. They seek their wives from villages outside their own, because a man must marry a woman of a different family surname, and there is usually but one such name to a village. There are thus intervillage relations at weddings, funerals, and other "invitations to drink wine." The largest finite unit is, therefore, the village, which forms part of a larger and less well-defined continuum. The Cowrie Shell Miao as a whole have no political unity and no special leadership. They are simply an aggregation of people who trace their descent from a single ancestor, follow the same or similar customs, and speak a common language.

Family Names. Miss Li [12] listed the following surnames: Wang (王 and 任), P'an (潘), Chin (金), T'ang (唐), and Yang (揚 and 楊). From the records in the office of the *lien pao* [13] of Ting-shui-pa and of Teh-hua in Kuei-ting Hsien I added these: I (易), Lo (羅), and Wu (吳). Usually a village is composed of families, who, with perhaps a single exception, have the same surname.

Physical Appearance and Nature. Although both men and women vary in height, they are generally short of stature. The face is often broad, the nose short with wide nostrils and depressed bridge, and the eyes slanting with a pronounced epicanthic fold. However, I have seen some distinctly "Roman" noses and some with an elevated bridge. I have also seen both round and long heads among both sexes, at all ages, and in the same extended family.

[9a]

[12] See p. 10.

[13] A Chinese political division. One *pao* is ten families; a *lien pao* is ten *pao*.

8: Graham E-5 (1921-1936) 1937 AE5 Miao AE5

of Na Kw'a Tai Lo, meaning great and kindly teacher. It is my hope that this study will contribute to a better understanding of the Ch'uan Miao.

I. INTRODUCTION

South of Suifu in Szechwan Province, on the borders of Szechwan, Kweichow and Yunnan, the mountains rise to an altitude of from three to six thousand feet. There are many high peaks, precipices, perpendicular or overhanging cliffs, forests, waterfalls, natural bridges, and streams disappearing into the mountainsides and reappearing far away. While the roads between Chinese towns and villages are generally paved with stone slabs, many of the roads are narrow footpaths, sometimes steep and dangerous, winding up the mountainsides or through the fields and forests. This is the home of the Ch'uan Miao people.

This ethnic group, which is generally called a tribe, includes about one hundred and fifty thousand people. They are found as far north as Kunghsien 珙縣 and Ch'angning 長寧, about one hundred *li* east of Yung Ning 永寧, as far south as Ta Kuan 大關 in Yunnan Province, and as far west as Sui Chiang Hsien / 綏江縣. In the same region is a much larger population of Chinese, for the Ch'uan Miao do not live in a territory by themselves but are interspersed among the Chinese people.

These people resemble the Chinese in having a light, olive-brown skin and very little hair on the face, but they differ from the Chinese in West China in being slightly shorter in statue and in having a less evident epichanthic fold or Mongolian slant to the eyes; there are greater physical differences between the Ch'uan Miao and the Lolos (Nosu) and Tibetans.

Below is given a very brief comparison of vocabularies. From Samuel R. Clarke[1] I have borrowed all, with two or three slight changes, except the Ch'uan Miao. The romanization is that of Clarke and as far as possible, I have made the romanization of the Ch'uan Miao words correspond for similar sounds. A comparison of the languages and of the social and religious customs, makes it evident that the Ch'uan Miao are a branch of the Miao-Yao Group and of the Mon-Khmer Family.[2]

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1. S. R. Clarke: Among the Tribes of South West China, pp. 307-315. Morgan and Scott, London, 1911.
2. H. R. Davies: Yunnan, pp. 331-347. Cambridge University Press, 1909.

10: Graham E-5 (1921-?)1954 AE5 Miao AE5

SONGS AND STORIES OF THE CH'UAN MIAO

By David Crockett Graham
(With 24 plates)

I. INTRODUCTION

THE PEOPLE

101 The Ch'uan Miao are an ethnic group living on the borders of Szechwan, Kweichow, and Yunnan Provinces, western China. The country is very mountainous with numerous peaks rising 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. There are many streams, forests, waterfalls, perpendicular or overhanging cliffs, natural caves and natural bridges, and deep holes or pits where the water disappears into the bowels of the earth. While the roads between the Chinese towns and villages are [491] generally paved with stones, most of the roads are narrow footpaths up and down the steep mountainsides or through fields and forests.

[161] It is estimated that the number of Ch'uan Miao people is about 150,000. In Szechwan Province, they are found as far north as Kung Hsien 珙縣 and Ch'ang Ning 長寧 and about 100 li east of Yung Ning 永寧. They extend a short distance into the northeastern tip of Kweichow, south in Yunnan as far as Ta Kuan 大關 and below Cheng Hsiung, and a short distance westward toward Hsü [361] Kiang 敍江. They do not live in villages, towns, or cities but are interspersed among a much larger population of Chinese who live in the towns and cities and in many of the farmhouses.

[145] These people resemble the Chinese in having light, olive-brown skin and little hair on their faces and bodies but differ from the Chinese in West China by being slightly shorter in stature and having a slightly less evident epicanthic fold to the eyes. There are greater physical differences between the Ch'uan Miao and the Lolos and Tibetans than between the Ch'uan Miao and the Chinese. A comparison of the languages and dialects and the social and religious customs makes it evident that the Ch'uan Miao are a branch of the Miao-yao group of the Mon-Khmer family.[1]

The word Ch'uan means river. It is apparently an abbreviation of the word Szechwan, which means four rivers, for Szechwan is the province of four rivers. The Szechwan people are called Ch'uan Jen 川人, and the Szechwan soldiers are called Ch'uan ping 川兵. It is evident that these people are called Ch'uan Miao because many of them live in Szechwan.

The word Miao means sons of the soil. It is written in Chinese with the grass character above the character meaning field. The name has often been indiscriminately applied to non-Chinese groups in China.

[1] Clarke, S. R., Among the tribes of Southwest China, pp. 307-315. Morgan and Scott, London, 1911; Davies, H. R., Yunnan, pp. 331-347. Cambridge University Press, 1909.

11: Yang, Beh & Morse D-5 (1936-1937) 1938 AE5 Miao AE5

291

FIG. 1. SIX CH'WAN MIAO WOMEN IN FRONT OF THE CHIEFTAIN'S HOUSE.

FIG. 2. ADULT FEMALE.

FIGS. 3, 4. ADULT MALES. NOTE THE RELATIVE ABSENCE OF THE EYEFOLD.

142

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

ABORIGINAL CH'WAN MIAO OF SZECHWAN PROVINCE, WEST CHINA.

[facing p. 65]

49: Lewis T-5 (1950) 1951 AM1 Indochina
Miao AE5

142

Meo woman

[facing p. 273]

[150 cont.]

101 White Meo ("Peu-Méo")
Black Meo ("Heu-Méo")
Red Meo ("Hong-Méo")
Meo of the flowers ("Hoa-Méo")
"Méo-moung-cha"

[151] These various tribes have characters, mores, and dialects only very slightly different. They are melting little by little [184] into one another and scarcely differ except in the details of feminine costume. Hence, we shall not study them separately, as we have done for the tribes of the preceding groups, and we shall restrict ourselves to pointing out in passing the peculiarities of each of them.

The "Méo" men are generally of medium or small stature, ●142 robust, hardy, with strong legs, developed by the long climbs in the [147] mountains and the carrying of heavy burdens. Some "Méo" are of large stature, but these are not the toughest. The women are smaller than the men. Very sweet and graceful during their youth, they soon become very clumsy and heavy. Their breasts are extremely well [163] developed but deformed by their numerous progeny. The birth rate [165] is very high; the infant mortality, likewise.

The "Méo" have very coarse, very black hair. It is not rare [143] to find among them individuals who are blond or even albino, however.

273 The "Méo," very sober in normal times, seizes every opportunity to become drunk and to make good cheer. He often contracts [164] pulmonary diseases due to his heedlessness and to the bad conditions under which he lives.

147 It is impossible to acclimate him to low altitudes, where he immediately falls sick and rapidly becomes dispirited.

The "Méo" who have established irrigated rice fields have 241 carried out this work along high mountain valleys. Yet they do not 361 live near these planted areas, in spite of the relatively high altitude of the latter. As soon as the daily work is finished, they climb up again to their villages, which always remain located near the summits (see photo 428, Plate 43).

157 The "Méo" is of a gay disposition, very independent, courage- 609 ous, and extremely candid. Very hospitable, he always welcomes

155: Abadie--236 G-5 (no date) 1924

AM1 Indochina
M1DO AE5

PL 25

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46. Young "Peu-méo" Engaged Couple in Dress Costume.

155: Abadie--237 G-5 (no date) 1924 AMI Indochina Miao AES

142 291 301 [415] [482]

37. "Hoa-Méo" Unmarried Woman.

346. "Hoa-Méo" Unmarried Woman Carrying Water in two Bamboo Tubes Fastened Together.

155: Abadie--238 G-5 (no date) 1924 AM1 Indochina
Miao AE5

[156]

142
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165. Group of "Peu-Méo" Unmarried Girls

[293]

424. Old "Peu-Méo" Man and Six of his Granddaughters.

155: Abadie--239 G-5 (no date) 1924 AM1 Indochina
Miao AE5

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204. Group of "Méo" Notables. "Siao-phay" (Village Chiefs of Region of Pha-Long).

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445. "Méo" Village (Region of Pha-Long).

131 /131/ As we have seen, the characteristic of the Meo is their Miao AES
living at high altitudes and their difficulty in acclimating in the lower valleys. In fact they seek to compensate for a lower altitude by a higher altitude. They require a severe climate, which they enjoyed on the high plateau of Yunnan and Szechwan and which they were forced to evacuate. They live especially on limestone peaks, and when some families live at the bottoms of cirques, the altitude of these goes up at least to a thousand meters. They prefer steep slopes where their little house appears to be suspended like a cage on the side of a wall.

Section 2

Physical and Moral Natures

142 147 143 The Meo is short and thick-set, his average height must be about 1.58 meters. He is right to be proud of the name Meo which was given to him by the Annamese as a contemptuous title. As a matter of fact, he climbs like a cat. Along trails where we must use hands and knees, he may be seen going ahead slowly but with supple ease, even though he often is carrying a loaded pack-basket on his back. His resistance to fatigue is very great while he remains above 800 meters altitude, below this he thinks he is in danger of being taken ill in the hot season.

142 157 [461] The Meo has a nearly white complexion, hard and prominent features, brown eyes and hair like all the inhabitants of Indochina, aside from a few unusual specimens with reddish hair and blue eyes. He is as hard-working as the Thai is indolent. More courageous than most of the natives, he would be as dangerous to have as an enemy as he has been useful to us as an ally on certain occasions, such as the conquest of Dongquan in 1893. The Meo woman is not pretty. 562 142 She is a crude country-woman and a hard worker whose sturdiness is incompatible with all grace and style. However, the young women attract one's eye by the freshness of their pink and white faces, the air of health and vigor which they give forth, and their well-developed figures, which are emphasized by their very picturesque costumes. /132/ The high pitch and the weakness of their voice makes it resemble a small girl's. In short, youth and freshness endow the crude woman of the mountain with the same allure as all women. Unfortunately, like her neighbors of the valleys, she is subjected to hard toil in the fields at an early age. Moreover, she marries young and the cares of maternity added to those of house-keeping cause her to lose her shape and to take away her fresh appearance very quickly.

Th Gabon G-S (ca. 1900-1950)1954 AO1 Thailand
Miao AES

MEAO MEN AND WOMEN. . PAYAP CIRCLE.

(Hanoi I, p. 127)

39: Bernatzik--365 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5

/Opposite p. 266/

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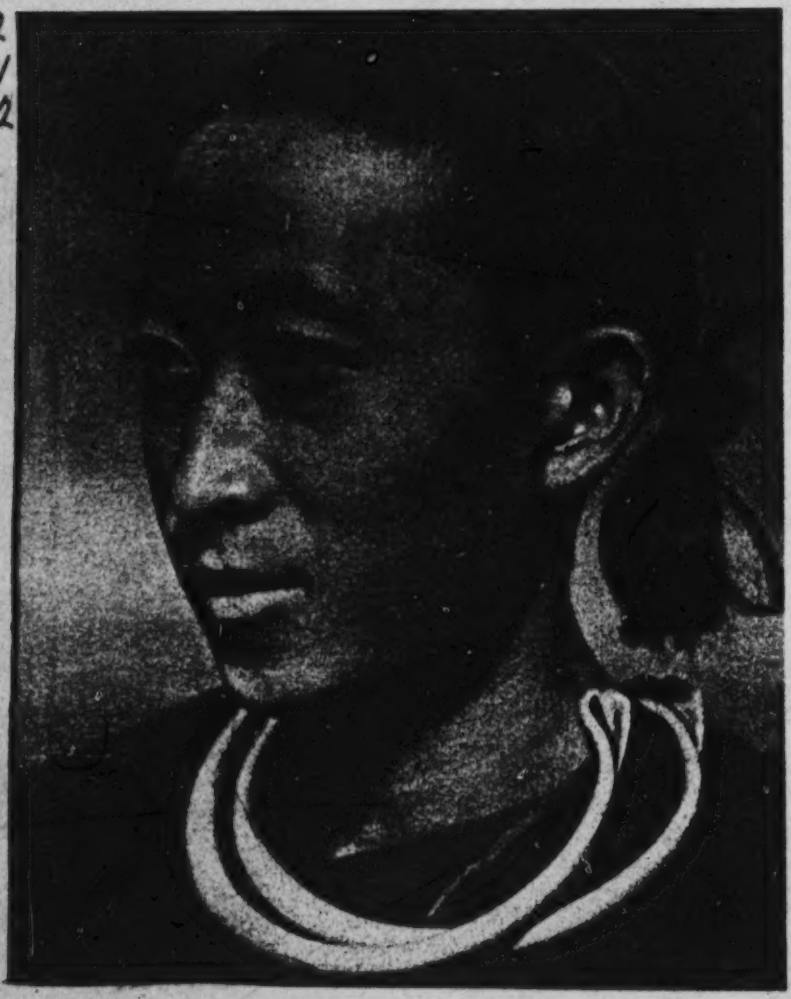

Ill. 52. Meau man, 24 years old, with Mongolian fold, shiny blue-black hair, and lacking ear lobs.

39: Bernatzik--366 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AES

/Between pp. 266 and 267/

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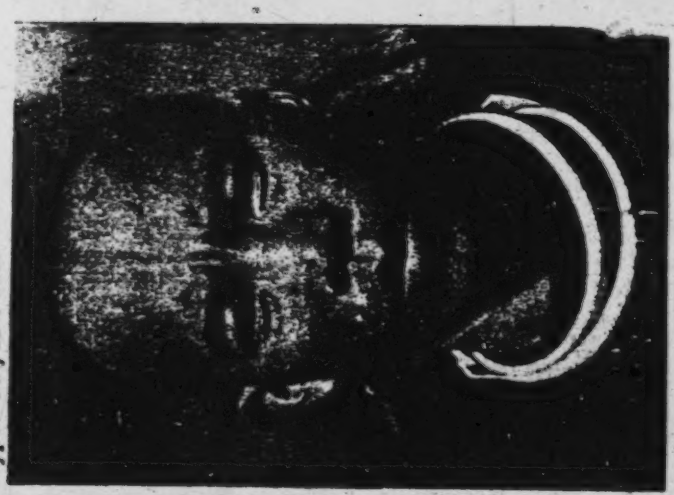
Ill. 54. Side view of the man in Ill. 53.

[144]



Ill. 53. Meau man of Coarse Sinoid type, 26 years old.

39: Bernatzik--367 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
/Between pp. 266 and 267./
Miao AES
142
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Ill. 55: Meau shaman of Delicate Sinoid type about 52 years old.

Ill. 56. Side view of the man in Ill. 55.

39: Bernatzik--368 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
/Opposite p. 267./ Miao AE5

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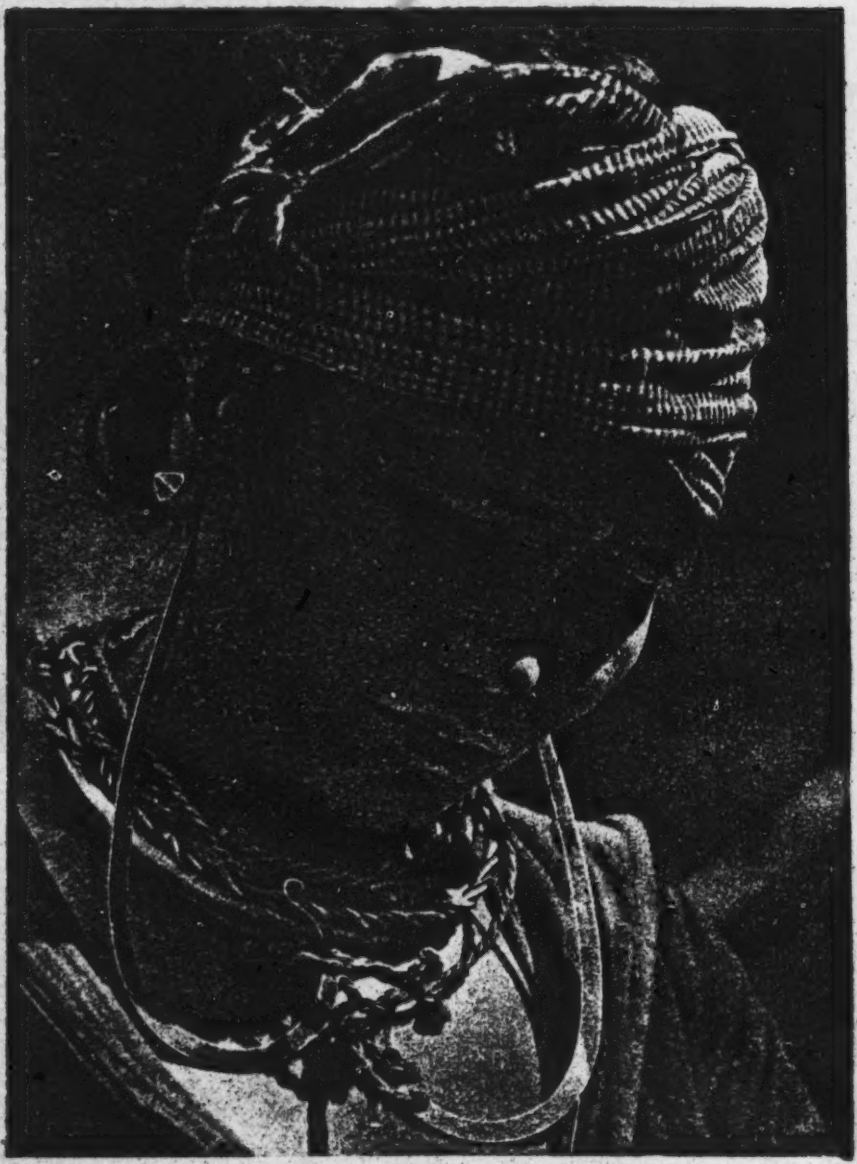

Ill. 57. Chief wife of the chief of Nam Fa, about 35 years old, with heavy, solid ear-pendants of silver.

39: Bernatzik--448 E-5 (1936-1937)1947 A01 Thailand

/Between 330 and 331./

Miao AES

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Ill. 59. The heavy hair of the Meau women is twisted and tied into a knot above the forehead. Often strands of false hair are added.

Ill. 60. The enormous turban of the Meau women consists of two to six cloths. Ear and neck ornaments are of solid silver.

39: Bernatzik--450 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5

/Opposite p. 331./

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Ill. 62. Family idyl of the Meau. Delousing as a pursuit while affectionately being together.

39: Bernatzik--470 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5

/Between pp. 346 and 347/

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576

Ill. 64. Meau boys learn how to make a rope.

39: Bernatzik--471 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5
/Between pp. 346 and 347/

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Ill. 65. A favorite game of Meau boys is modeling animal and human figures in clay.

39: Bernatzik--472 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5

/Opposite p. 347/

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Ill. 66. Child-carrier of the Meau. The children are tied to their parents' backs by means of special cloths and are not put down even during work.

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Ill. 69. Meau girls toss the cloth ball to boys from the neighboring village.

Ill. 70. A person who does not catch the ball must give up an article of clothing as a forfeit.

E-5
39: Bernatzik--512/(1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
/Between pp. 378 and 379/
Miao AES

39: Bernatzik--514 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5

/Opposite p. 379/

142
526

Ill. 72. Game with shuttlecock and wooden bat among the Meau.

39: Bernatzik--574 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5

/Between pp. 426 and 427/

142
302
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534

Ill. 75. Mouth organ of the Meau, made with a silver-mounted wooden body and six bamboo pipes.

Ill. 76. Rod flute of the Meau, made of bamboo. With a blowhole and six finger-holes.

Ill. 77. Jew's-harp of the Meau, made out of a brass or bronze plate with a vibrating tongue.

39: Bernatzik--575 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
/Between pp. 426 and 427/
Miao AE5
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39: Bernatzik--576 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5

/Opposite p. 427/

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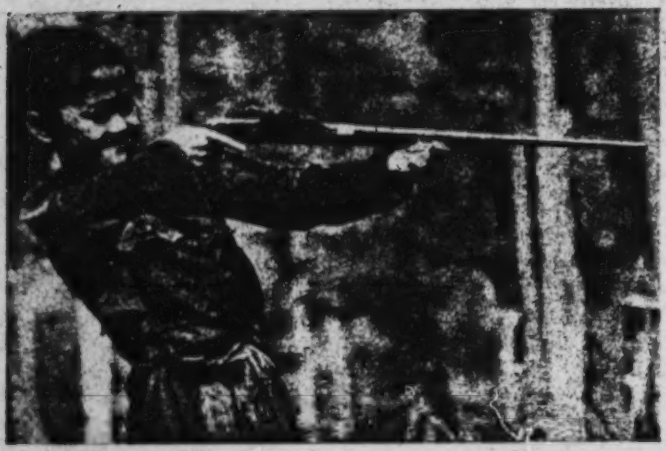

Ill. 78. Flintlock gun of the Meau, with pistol stock.

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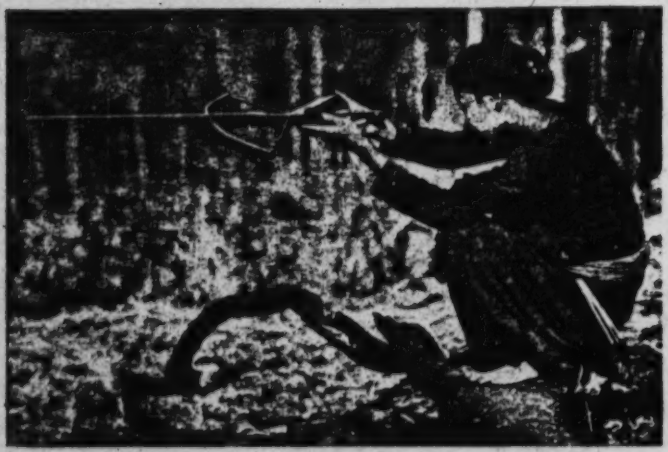

Ill. 79. Meau boy with crossbow, which all mountain peoples know how to use expertly.

AKha A04
Miao AE5

M /440 cont./
114 describing the Meau as short of stature and with short legs.
141 The men of both peoples are slender and gracile; the
M women, especially those among the Meau, are plumper. I
● 142 could not find any confirmation for Seidenfaden's (3) statement
114

3. II, p. 153.

that the Meau are powerfully and solidly built and have a tendency toward obesity.

M According to Marabail (4), the Meau is not tall and is
[141]

4. Page 453.

almost as white as the European; his forehead high, the eyes brown, his countenance alert and congenial. Marabail (4)
A /see footnote 4 above/ and Scott (5), and along with them
[114]
[142]

5. Page 589.

several other authors, make the assertion that, in general, the skin color of the female sex among the Meau and Akha is lighter than that of the males. I myself found the skin of the Meau light-yellowish. The skin of the Akha is always brownish,
A lacking the yellow tone. In the sun a dark brown with a reddish
142 cast develops. Scott's (5) /see footnote 5 above/ expressed
114 opinion that the darker skin color of the Akha comes about because of their aversion to bath water is not justified. Lowis, however, also speaks of a "dark-colored tribe of people."

A The Mongolian spot is the rule among the Meau, as well
M as among the Akha, Yau /Yao/, Lahu, and Lisu; it disappears
143 about five years after birth.

M The skull of the Meau (Ills. 52 to 56)[1] is brachy- to
141 mesocephalic, an observation that is confirmed by Schotter (6),

6. VI, p. 318.

A too. Among the Akha (Ills. 1 to 5)[2] it is as a rule mesocephalic,
141 but dolichocephalic types also occur sporadically among these people.

[1] [see cat. 116, pp 365-367 - ANALYST]
[2] [" " " pp 11 - 13 - " "]

AKha A04
Miao AE5

/440 cont./

A M 141 Both sexes are characterized by a high, relatively vertical forehead, slightly sloping off toward the back in isolated cases. The frontal angle does not exceed or fall below the range of variation for Europoid races and as a rule is somewhat larger among the male sex than among the females. I did not find any skull formations such as are described by Seidenfaden (7). I therefore

A M [114]

7. II, p. 154.

assume that this was a matter of pathological abnormalities.

/441/ The face is characterized among both peoples by extraordinary individual variation. Otherwise, among the Meau, it is flat (Ill. 54), and among the Akha projecting toward the nose (Ill. 1). Neither among the Akha nor among the Meau did I find any prognathism of the lower part of the face, in contrast to Lowis, who speaks of the jaw of the Akha as unnaturally developed for the region. The zygomatic arches usually stand out sharply among the Meau, sometimes very sharply, less among the Akha and sometimes not at all.

A M [114]

The chin among the Meau is generally round, often tapering below to a point, as among the Lapps. Among the Akha it extends more ovally, but it likewise often tapers to a point below.

The lower jaw among both peoples is gracile and slightly receding.

A M ●142 The mouth among both peoples is wide, but it does not exceed the range of variation for Europoid peoples. Among the Meau it is often very small with extremely narrow lips, among the Akha not as small and often with considerably broader lips, and usually well-shaped among both peoples. Even among the Akha, however, protruding lips never occur, although the women in particular often have markedly broad lips. In general, the lips of the Akha are broader than those of the average European, but narrower than those of the Thai.

AKha A04
Miao AE5 ●

/441 cont./

A M 145 164 The teeth among both peoples are strong and well developed and well preserved into old age, if caries and pyorrhea (see the chapter, "Medicine"), especially common among the Meau, do not cause them to fall out prematurely.

Both tribes also have well-developed ears; the shell A M ●142 shows no signs of degeneration or atavism, although attached lobes and their absence can be found more commonly among the Meau, rarely among the Akha.

M 142 The eye of the Meau is small with a narrow eyelid slit, which is often placed obliquely. Apart from the Mongoloid fold (Ills. 53)[2] which is very common among these people, the lateral corner of the eye often lies higher than the medial one. Therefore little of the cornea is to be seen among the Meau. The eye color is dark brown.

A 142 The eye of the Akha is essentially different. It is large and /442/ almond-shaped (Ill. 6),[2] and the Mongoloid fold occurs only as an exception. The cornea is white and always quite visible; a higher placement of the lateral corner of the eye in comparison with the medial one is not rare. The color of the eyes is usually dark brown, sometimes even black.

M 142 As a rule (except for the Europoid types), the nose of the Meau is small, blunt, and quite deeply saddled; the bridge of the nose, protruding slightly only in exceptionsl cases, is otherwise broad and flat (Ill. 53). It becomes much wider at the bottom and at the sides toward the alae.

A 142 In contrast to this, the Akha usually have large noses with high bridges; even aquiline noses occur occasionally (Ill. 1). The bridge is narrow and slightly arched, usually very narrow at the root, but wider noses, especially toward the lower part, also occur (Ill. 6). They are never as flat, however, as those of the Meau. In isolated cases the bottom of the nose slopes upward somewhat toward the tip so that from the front one can see into the nostrils.

[1] [see cat, 116, p366 - ANALYST]
[2] [" " " p14 - "]

AKha A04
Miao AE5

A /442 cont./

M The legs of the Meau are short, especially those of the
141 women. Short and very rapid steps are therefore the rule. The
M feet are narrow and strikingly small and gracile. In contrast
to this, the legs of the Akha are longer, but above all the feet
[481] are large and rather clumsy.

Among both peoples the arms seem long in relation to the legs; the hands are well-shaped and, like the feet, narrow and small. The hands of the Akha are likewise narrow, but large.

A The body hair among both tribes is black. But whereas
M it is almost absent among the Meau, particularly the arms and
● 142 legs of the Akha are very hairy. Both peoples have only a slight development of pubic hair.

Among both the Akha and the Meau, the head hair is black, bristly, and has a bluish shimmer. The hair of the Meau
M is somewhat thicker than that of the Akha, the growth of hair
[143] very abundant, and baldness rare, not observed by me at all.

The hair of the men reaches down over the shoulders among both peoples, among the women often to the hips.

M Witek (1) mentions, besides the black hair-color of the
142
114

1. Page 92.

Meau, also brown hair among the men and among the Meau women, besides black, also finds brown and even blond hair. Abadie (2), too, confirms /Ills. 80-85 appear here on unnum-

2. Page 151.

M bered pages/ /443/ the not infrequent occurrence of blond and,
[143] in the case of albinos, white hair. In contrast to this I myself was unable to find a single case of any hair color other than black or bluish black.

AKha A04
Miao AE5 ●

/443 cont./

A M ●142 The beard growth, as Seidenfaden (1), too, confirms,

1. II, p. 153.

is generally slight. The whiskers are usually completely absent, and only a thin mustache and chin beard reminds one of the "Chinese beard." The beard growth of the Akha is even more faintly pronounced than among the Meau; the chin beard is completely absent among them.

A M 144 [128] Recapitulating, the following anthropological characteristics can be given for both the Akha and the Meau on the basis of the above, and to avoid any misunderstanding I shall use the generally well-known terminology of Von Eickstedt:

I was unable to discover among the Meau the Europoid racial traits advanced by other authors, especially those concerning the head hair. In any case, among the Meau of northern Thailand whom I investigated, it was a matter of pronounced Sinoid to Tungoid /Tungusic/ racial elements (Ill. 52-57).[1]

In contrast to this, however, a Europoid race, somewhat Orientaloid and sometimes almost reaching the Dinaroid /Dinaric/ type, prevails among the Akha, whereas the Delicate Sinoid /feinsinide/ type also occurs, to be sure, but is encountered more rarely than among the Meau (Ills. 1-6).[2] I could not find the pronounced Tungoid, Kachinoid, and Coarse Sinoid /grobsiniden/ types, which also occur among the Meau, among the Akha at all.

For the more northerly and easterly Meau groups, on the other hand, Von Eickstedt's (2) observations prove correct:

2. II, pp. 57, 58.

"The Europiform element is really remarkable among the Miao. It is superfluous to emphasize that mixtures, today or at all recent, are not involved. The type occurs much too frequently for that. Also of interest are the Tungoid traits, which, from the north, remind one of the true Mongols of the Gobi. In addition, there is the light skin which occasionally even conjures

[1 [See cat. 116, pp 365-368 - ANALYST]
[2 [" " " pp 11-14 - "]

39: Bernatzik--623 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5

/Opposite p. 459/

142
262
291
302

Ill. 91. The tart meat of ripe squash tastes very good to the Meau boy.

39: Bernatzik--721 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand
Miao AE5

/V/ Appendix II

Explanatory Notes on the Illustrations

144 Ills. 52-108. Photographs of the Flowery and the White Meau, both from northern Thailand.

Ills. 52-57. Racial types of the Meau. In contrast to the Akha, as well as to the statements in the literature concerning the Meau in Tonkin and French Laos, the Europoid racial element is absent among the Meau of northern Thailand. The Mongoloid is clearly recognizable in all cases. Coarse to Delicate Sinoid elements stand out clearly.

142 Ill. 52. Twenty-four-year-old man of the White Meau. The Mongolian fold, the blue-black, shiny, straight hair, and the lack of ear lobes are characteristic. To be noted also are the solid silver neck-rings, the principal [301] adornment of the men of this tribe. Between Nos. 2 and 3 on the skin-color table.

[144] Ill. 53. Twenty-six-year-old man of Coarse Sinoid type from the Meau village of Nam Fa in the source area of the Nam Wa, east of Ampah Bunyun. Besides the well-developed Mongolian fold, the nose, which is broad and flat, even at the root, and the broad, beardless lower jaw with strong musculature are characteristic. The zygomatic arches project only moderately.

Ill. 54. Side view of the man in Ill. 53. The pockmarked skin is light yellow (about No. 2 on the skin-color table), [302] the ear lobe attached. The few beard hairs have been plucked. The hair style of the men is the same as among the Akha (cf. Ills. 3 and 35), though the hair is twisted into a loose knot and not, as usually among the latter, braided (cf. Ill. 13).

[144] Ill. 55. Shaman from Nam Fa, about 52 years old, of Delicate Sinoid type. Strikingly intelligent features. The nasal projection is narrow with a slightly convex curve.

/V cont./

142 [144] Though the Mongolian fold is not pronounced, the Mongoloid affiliation is incontestable. The scantily developed beard hair is clearly visible here where no artificial interference has decreased it.

Ill. 56. Side view of the man in Ill. 55. The veins stand out clearly under the thin yellow skin (No. 2 on the skin-color table). The ear lobe is better developed than among the other types. Moreover, the blue-black hair is finer and less shiny (cf. Ill. 54).

Ill. 57. Chief wife of the chief of Nam Fa, about 35 years old. The faces of the women are generally wider and the zygomatic arches project more than among the men. The skin of the face is still lighter. The lower part of the auricle is pierced, and the heavy silver ear-pendant has enlarged it into a large lobe.

[304] [301]

291 Ills. 58-61. Clothing and ornaments.

Ills. 58. The women's costume consists of a turban, a dark-blue jacket with a sailor collar, a wide, batiked, pleated skirt, a long, narrow, dark-blue apron with wide bands, and white, wound leggings which, in the working costume, are replaced by plain dark-blue rags of cloth. Silver ornaments adorn ears, neck, wrists, and fingers.

[301]

/VI/

291 302 Ill. 59. The thick, blue-black, shiny hair is twisted and tied in a knot above the forehead (cf. Ill. 87). It serves as a support for the huge turban (cf. Ill. 60). If the fullness of the natural hair is insufficient for achieving the desired bulk of the hair knot, false strands of hair are put in.

291 Ill. 60. The huge turban of the women, depending on the wealth of the owner and the occasion on which it is worn, consists of two to six cloths. The ear and neck ornaments are of solid silver and are made by the Meau smiths themselves. (Cf. Ill. 82.)

301